"But I will try to be patient," she thought, "she is a poor, triendless old lady, and I will not forsake her if I can possibly endure her eccentricities, and perhaps she may recover her good nature when she gets better of her cold."

Madame appeared to resent it because her remarks were ignored. Perhaps she was conscious of having belittled herself by her rudeness, and this irritated her atill more; or her lonely heart may have yearned for one really true friend, and she thought to prove Shirley's sincerity in this way.

she thought to prove Shirley's sincerity in this way.

"Perhaps you think I am a rich old woman, and you may get something out of me, if you flatter and cajole me. I don't have much faith in all this talk about serving people for love; I've been taken in too many times to believe that the world is overstocked with Good Samaritans nowadays."

Shirley felt that she could not bear much more of this kind of talk. Her nerves had already been severely tried by her own personal trouble regarding Clifton's fidelity; and now to be made to feel that madame, whom she had begun to believe had become very friendly towards her, was so unaccountably bitter against her, and so suspicious of her, made her ten-fold more heavy-hearted.

She paused in her work, and turned a

clous of her, inade her ten-fold more heavy-hearted.

She paused in her work, and turned a very pale, sad face towards her.

"Madame Marton, why do you say such hard things to me?" she questioned with forced composure, although her voice trembled with wounded feeling.
"Have I been remiss in any way? Have I appeared to be serving you merely for the sake of the pecuniary remuneratiton I receive? If so, you must indeed regard me as selfish and ungrateful after the many kindnesses you have shown me."

"Tut! tut!" interposed madame, shortly, but in a somewhat subdued tone.

You certainly have a very smooth tongue in your head; but soft words don't prove anything; they never will with me any more. Bring me a fan," she added, peremptorily, "and then go downstairs; I wish to be by myself for awhile."

Shirley brought the fan, but with a very sorrowful face, and then she retired to her own room, for she had no heart to mingle with the gay company below; moreover, she preferred to be near madame, to wait upon her if she needed anything.

"Humph! I'd like to prove that girl," madame muttered, as the door closed after Shirley, "and—I believe I'll try it; I'd like to find one really honest person in the world."

CHAPTER XXVII.

of the to find the world.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Madame Marton was not the only one who had charton was not not one of the had been.

Little Raymond Wallace had awaken all the charton was not not charton and the charton and the had remarked, when the nurse called him to the child and expressed the fear had remarked, when the hurse called him to the child and expressed the fear had remarked, when the had remarked, when the find and expressed the fear had remarked, when the afternoon to a noted opining about nine mikes distant.

"I do not apprehend any serious results from the afternoon to a noted opining about nine mikes distant.

"I do not apprehend any serious results from the afternoon to a noted opining about nine mikes distant.

"I do not apprehend any serious results from the afternoon to a noted opining about nine mikes distant.

"I do not apprehend any serious results from the afternoon to a noted opining about nine mikes distant.

"I do not apprehend any serious results from the dector should remain within call the first of the control of the charton is a serious the control of the control of the charton is a serious the control of the c

It was a perfect September day—one of those days when the air seems peculiarly clear and invigorating for the season, while the sky was wonderfully blue, with here and there beautiful silvergray clouds fitting across the azure surface, and seeming to be the only things. The hum of autumn insects by sound to be heard, and amed to intensify the unusual

silence in other respects.

But as the sun began to decline a delightful breeze was wafted from the river, and began to dispel the drowsiness which had so long held nature en-

A Fine Baby

Makes any mother proud. There are great many proud mothers whose chil-dren have been puny and sickly until they began the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite



"makes weak womhas given them the strength to bear hearty, and healthy children for the first time.

which

tion. That

medicine

time.

"Six years ago after the birth of one of my children I was left in a weak run down condition." says Maria O. Haysel, writing from Brookland, D. C. My health seemed utterly gone. I suffered from nervousness, female weakness and rheumatism. Life was a burden. I dectored with three different physicians and got no relief. I tried several patent medicines, all with the same result. I began to get worse and to add to the complications I suffered terribly from constipation. I chanced to see one of your advertisements and I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's Faverite Prescription and 'Pleasant Pellets' and began to improve right away, and continued improving and gaining is strength. I cannot express the relief, it was so great. Seven mouths later my little daughter was born without much trouble. I feel that I would never have been able to endure my confinement only by the help due solely to Dr. Pierce's medicines, She was a fine healthy child and the only one I have ever been able to nurse. She is now two years old and I have never had to take any medicine since, so I fiel that your medicine has Dr. Pierce's Commen Sense Medical

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free in receipt of stamps to defray expense of customs and mailing only. Send it one-cent stamps for the book in paper binding, or 50 stamps for cloth. Address Dr. P. V.

thralled. The sky overhead still preserved its deep, lustrous blue, while in the west the silver-gray clouds were setting in quaint and fantastic groups and turning to palest amber, mingled with tawny orange and richest crimson, as they dropped lower and lewer toward the horizon.

The river gleamed like a lake of silver

tiling in quaint and fantastic groups and turning to palest amber, mingled with tawny orange and richest crimsen, as they dropped lower and lewer toward the horizon.

The river gleamed like a lake of silver, its burnished waves dancing merrily along as if eager to mingle with those of the mightier stream a little beyond.

Ivyhurst lay like a fair picture of peace and pienty along its green banks, while on the opposite shore, the rugged hills towered boldly and grandly aloft, making a most effective background for the lovely landscape at their base.

It was surely an ideal scene—an ideat sabbath afternoon.

The servants belonging to the place, their work all done, were lounging beneath the great beeches, which cast their tall shadows in the rear of the mansion and the stables, while they gossiped in a quiet way regarding the news of the day, the guests who were stopping at Ivyhurst, and their plans for the coming weak—the grand ball which was to occur on Tuesday evening appearing to especially interest them.

And yet, over this scene of peace and beauty there hovered a spirit of evil that was destined to nearly paralyze every heart with grief and terror.

At morn it had been like a tiny cloud, no bigger than a man's hand; at noon it was slowly gathering gloom and force; and now, just as the sun was going down amid the splendor of those gorgeous hues in the western sky, it was almost ready to burst and do its deadly work.

Lord Wallace read on hour after hour, until his eyes grew tired, and he became weary from sitting in one position so long. Then he threw down his book, and, lying back in his chair, looked thoughtfully out upon the river.

He had not sat thus many minutes, when he told himself that it was time that he went upstairs again to ascertain how Ray was doing.

At that very instant he caught the sound of flying feet on the stairs, then he was startled by the wild, frightened cry.

"Master! master! come! For heaven's sake, come!"

cry: "Master! master! come! For heaven's "Master! master! come! For heaven's sake, come!"
"Ray!" burst hoarsely from the man's lips, while his face suddenly paled to the hue of death, and great beads of perspiration started out upon his forehead. With one bound he was out in the hall and half-way upstairs before he was met by the terrified nurse who came to call him.

She was white and trembling, and wringing her hands as if in great dis-

wringing her nanus as it in state tress.

"What is it?" Neil Wallace demanded, in a stern, authoritative tone.

"Master Raymond! Oh, he is in a fit!" sobbed the frightened nurse, as she turned about and flew back toward the nursery, which was in the fhird story, while the anxious father followed close-

ly.
"I feared it," he muttered, catching his breath sharply. "It is that deadly

to the third floor, coming to his lordship's assistance just when he was most
in need of her.

The man regarded her with surprise
and relief, for he saw that she was perfectly calm, utterly devoid of self-consciousness, and intent only upon giving
the help he required.

Her sweet, calm presence, the sympathy of her look and tone, restered his
own self-possession, which for the moment had been shaken, and, bending all
his energies to the task before him, he
told her what he wished her to do.
Silently, steadily, intelligently, she proceeded to do his bidding, as for nearly
an hour they worked over the little sufferer, while Mina after a time recovered
her composure and waited upon them
with an eager heart and willing hand.

At first it appeared as if the child was
going to be relieved by the remedies
which his father administered, and the
man began to have hopes that he might
save his boy.

But a second violent spasm told him
that the improvement had been only
temporary, and that the disease was
steadily gaining upon him.

A Great Siberian River.

/[To be Continued.]

The Amour at Khabaroffsk, though we were more than 500 miles from its mouth, was fully a mile and a half wide, and flowed in a strong full current, which fact we realized for many a day thereafter, as we made our slow and tortuous way against it. The Amour is one of the few greatest rivers of the world. In length it is equalled by no river in Europe, and surpassed only by the Yang-tse-kiang and Yenisei in Asia, by the Nile and Congo in Africa, and by the Amazon and Mackenzie in America, though if we reckon the Mississippi and Missouri as one river, it is longer than any of them except the Nile. Its water is somewhat muddy at Vladvistok, but nothing like the consistency of the Mississippi at St. Louis. It cannot be said to be "both food and drink." As we ascend its swift current it constantly grows clearer, until a thousand miles farther up, it is about the color

of white wine, and is sweet and wholeof white wine, and is sweet and whole-some to the taste.

Its shores are still in their virgin greenery. For hundreds of miles at a time one sees not a cultivated field. though doubtless some such tilled land lies back from the river and out of sight. Great wood piles for the use of the frequent river steamers are the most common objects that show the hand of man, but even these are often in desperately lonely spots, so that one can scarcely believe that they were ever visited by human beings. And yet all this immense river basin of half million square miles is apparently fortile and habitable, and when we saw it it was glowing in rich and brilliant verdure. Surely the world is not yet overpeopled while such a lordly domain is waiting for the plow and the

PROVISIONS OF THE LAND GRANT BILL

Conditions Under Which Veterans Are Entitled to Grant.

Minerals and All Timber Save Pine the Property of the Settler-Exemption From Taxation.

For the information of the many veterans in London who are entitled under the recent act of the Ontario Legislature to land grants, The Advertiser publishes below the complete bill

as it was passed: 1. The lieutenant-governor in council may from time to time designate by proclamation within two years after the passing of this act such lands as he may deem proper for the purpose hereinafter mentioned.

2. The lands so set apart shall be reserved for location by any of the foilowing classes of persons, viz.:

(a) Persons resident or domiciled in the Province of Ontario while see

the Province of Ontario who, while so resident or domiciled, were enrolled or enlisted in the Province of Ontario or elsewhere for active military service in the South African war, in the years 1899 and 1900. (b) Persons who are the next of kin of any person so enrolled who may be

(c) Any person who was a resident of this province and who went from this province to South Africa to act as chaplain or nurse or Red Cross commissioner or as newspaper correspondent during the said war or any period

(d) Persons who were members of the volunteer militia of Canada in Ontario and were engaged in active service in the defence of the frontier of this prov-

ince in 1865, 1866 or 1870. (e) Persons who are the next of kin of persons who lost their lives during service in the defence of the frontier in 1866 or 1870, or who died within six months after the termination of such service as the result of wounds or exposure or illness contracted during such

(f) Persons resident in Ontario, who were members of the company known as the Chicago Volunteers and who came to Ontario in 1866 to serve in the defence of the province.

(g) Persons resident in Ontario who were engaged in the imperial service in defence of the frontier of this province

3. Any person claiming the location of lands under this act shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the commissioner of crown lands that he member of one of the classes of persons designated in section 2 and all claims for the location of lands under this act shall be filed with the commissioner of crown lands before the 1st

day of January, 1903.
4. Notwithstanding that an applicant comes within more than one of the classes of persons mentioned in section 2 of this act he shall not be entitled to be located for more than 160 acres of land. Not more than one such certificate of location for 160 acres shall be issued to the next of kin of any deceased person, as mentioned in clauses b and e of the said section.

5. Upon furnishing the necessary vidence as aforesaid the applicant shall be entitled to be located for 160 acres of land in the territory so set apart by proclamation and the commissioner of crown lands shall issue a certificate to the person so located, which certificate shall describe the lands located and shall declare that the same are located under and subject to the provisions of this act.

6. Lands located under this act shall be exempt from all settlement duties and provincial and municipal taxes (except for school purposes) for a per-iod of ten years from the date of such location, provided that such lands are held by the original locatee, or his heirs, executors or administrators, but upon the transfer of such land to any other person such exemption shall cease and such land become subject to any act or regulations then in force respecting settlement duties and provincial and municipal taxes, in the same manner as if the said land had been located and sold at the date of the said transfer under the provisions of the public lands act and the regulations made thereunder.

7. Any person located under this act or the heirs, executors or administra-tors of any such person shall be entitled, upon furnishing evidence of the performance of settlement duties precribed by the regulations of the crown lands department, to have a patent issued to him or them for lands so locat-

8. For the promotion of settlement of the lands set apart by proclamation as aforesaid, not more than one location under this act shall be allowed to the square mile within the territories so set

apart.

9. Every location or grant of land under this act shall be subject to the reservation of pine timber, and, as to such pine timber, shall also be subject to the provisions of the act respecting timber or public lands, and amendments thereto, and to every license and permit issued and regulations made permit issued and regulations made under the said act, or amendments thereto, in the same manner and to the same extent as other public lands located and sold under the public lands lo-act and the regulations of the crown lands department.

10. Lands located or patented under 10. Lands located or patented under this act shall not be subject to any writ or order of attachment of execution heretofore or hereafter issued in any action or other proceeding against any person entitled to be located under this act nor shall the proceeds of any sale act, nor shall the proceeds of any sale or assignment of such lands or of the rights of any such person therein, be subject to any writ by order of attachment or execution or garnishee sum-

Asthma.

You've tried almost everything for it, haven't you? And we presume you are about discouraged. Now what do you think of our idea of breathing-in the medicine, bringing it right up to the diseased part? It looks reasonable, doesn't it? And

it's successful, too. When you inhale Vapo-Cresolene yeur breathing becomes easy, the wheezing ceases, and you drop to sleep. For croup and whoopingcough it's a quick cure.

Vape-Cresciene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaperiser and Lamp, which should last edificience, and a bottle of Cresciene complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresciene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vape-Cresciene Co., also Fulton St., New York, U.S.L.

mons issued in respect of any debt heretofore or hereafter contracted by any

such person.

11. Section 15 of the public lands act shall not apply to lands granted under this act, but a very a storesaid lands located or granted under this act, but a very mining lease or mining license issued thereunder prior to the location of such lands were prior to the location of such lands were such as the location of such lands were prior to the location of such lands were such as the location of such lands and such as the location of such lands are such lands are such as the location of such lands are such lan prior to the location of such lands un-

ITALY'S MILLIONAIRES

The Pope, With Two Milliards of Lire, Said to Be the Richest of Them All.

The Italian Government has decided to bring in a bill imposing inheritance taxes, and to that end has just finished making inquiries as to the distribution of wealth in the kingdom. The statistics thus obtained are interesting and

instructive.

In Sicily, which was generally supposed to have been ruined by brigand-age and occasional failures of crops, there are more rich persons compared with the total population than in any other part of Italy. Fourteen families in that beautiful island have fortunes aggregating 250,000,00 of lire. Commander Florio takes an easy first place in list with 100,000,000.

In Rome there are 44 persons with fortunes exceeding 1,000,000 lire. Of these fortunate individuals the richest these fortunate individuals the richest are Prince Torionia, whose wealth is 200,000,000 of lire; Prince Odescalchi, 80,000,000; the Duke of Caetani, 60,000,000, and Count Caprerar, 50,000,000.

In Milan there are no fewer than 150 lire-millionaires, in Genoa 45 in Turin 62, and in Padua 38.

In the Chamber of Deputies there are 38 millionaires, and in the senate 116. The richest deputy is Signor Quintieri.

The richest deputy is Signor Quintieri, with about 200,000,000. Count Papadopoli has a fertune of 50,000,000, Prince di

Trable 30,000,000, and the ex-premier, Marquis di Rudini, 15,000,000. Many of the cardinals are very rich. Cardinal Cassetta, for instance, owns more than 100 big palaces and other buildings, new and old, in Rome, and is worth at least 30,000,000 of lire. Car-

dinal Casali del Drago has a fortune of Translated into dollars, these Italian fortunes are from an American stand-point reduced to one-fifth. But taking into consideration the cost of living in the United States and Italy, the lire may be reckoned to be equal to three

times its quoted exchange value. The newspaper Italie estimates the The newspaper Italie estimates the wealth of the pope at two milliards of lire, and his personal income at 12,000,000 a year. These figures are probably not very wide of the mark. The pope's various jubilees have brought him gifts from the faithful all over the world of the estimated aggregated value of 150,000,000 of lire. His holiness has from 000,000 of lire. His holiness has from time to time invested his surplus in-come in United States Government bonds, and his present holding is estimated at 30,000,000 of lire. The cash reserves of the holy see are estimated at 250,000,000 of lire invested for the most part in American, British, Italian, Belgian and French Government securities. The interest on all this capital has for the past 23 years been securities. ital has for the past 23 years been ac cumulated and invested in various directions with the result that the holy se was never in a more satisfactory financial position than it is today.

Poster Poetry.

tity, the Homeric muse a stranger to unfamiliar as icicles at the equator, but, nevertheless, the multitudes has its poets and it may read, nay, absorb, their writings, without cost and without favor. The advancement that has been made in the perpetuating art of printing and its allied art of advertising is nowhere more ably illustrated than in the poster poetry which decorates the walls of the city and the fragmentary verse which smiles down at one from the sides of the street cars.

To be sure, not all of the rhyming advertsements to buyers have the matchless swing of Poe's productions, but there are such as are without the saving grace of the taking meter as-sociated with the Omar Khayyam school. At the same time there are some germs that have a style all their own, and the person who fails to be entertained by a trip affect on on entertained by a trip afoot or on train through the city is indeed hard to please. As an example of one of the most agreeable fancies of this sort of advertising may be mentioned the following quatrain:

The man in the moon is jolly and gay, As he winks at each twinkling star; And the milky way is the smoke, they

say, From his very best cigar.

Terse and forceful-are the announce-ments of another wide-awake merch-ant, this time in the business of catering to the inner man and woman He wastes no time in flights of fancy, rounded periods or mystifying metaphors. He simply hangs out this sign, and prepares to fill the resulting

> Eatables and drinkables. Quality defendable; Prices recommendable

The merry milkman also comes to the front. His meter may be in need of expert attention, but his meaning is clear as the sky when the sun shows his face. This is the legend:

Ten thousand cows are required to supply the milk for the Blank-dash Brand; There is no finer quality produced in this or any other land.

But the star of the collection

If your hat is as good as McTabb's it costs more. It way be argued that this last isn't straight poetry. It isn't. It is more. It is a prose poem.—New York Ex-

Marriage Not a Failure.

Pastor Meese, of Auburn, Ind., has sent to the New York World a remarkable testimony to the success of marriage under favorable conditions.

Mr. Meese holds the wedding record
among the clergy of Indiana. He has married 1,500 couples, not one of whom, he declares, has applied for divorce. The reason why Pastor Meese's 1,500 happy pairs" have remained happy in the matrimonial harness, as stated by him, are interesting. He has spent all his life, he says in the one community in which his remarkable marrying record has been made, and he describes them as being of "the great middle class of people just elevated above poverty and below annoting wealth." which, according to Schomon, is the happlest of all human estates. Mr. Meese says his marriages have been more than mere cere-monials, because he has kept in touch with all the people he has united and It is a mistake to offer your friends inferior ten when you can just as easily give them Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green



"Straight Front."

Low bust, long waist, cut away hips - that is fashion's latest corset decree.

The "N.C. TAILOR-KUT" corset with the straight front is a genuine straight front

It gives a graceful curve to the back and hips; it supports,

but does not press the abdomen. Correct See that it is branded: § N.C. in every line. Two qualities, \$1.00, \$1.25.

FTAILOR-KUT

National Corset Mfg. Co., Quebec and Toronto.

"been to them a minister, a counselor and a friend." Whenever they have differed he has successfully mediated, and it is his opinion that if peace is kept between husband and wife for the first few years, the danger of their seeking the divorce court is very divorce court is very small indeed.

Naturally, with his record, Mr. Meese is an optimist and insists that marriage is not and never can be a failure. And it certainly is a cheerful thing to have it demonstrated that out of 3,000 people in one American com-munity who have entered the bonds of wedlock not one has sought to escape them.—New York World.

Pictures That Point at You.

"With the exception of making the eyes of a portrait 'follow you round,'

there is no trick of the draughtsman which so much impresses the general public as violent foreshortening," public as violent foresnortening, remarked the designer of a St. Louis lithographing establishment, now taking a vacation without pay in this city. "I long wondered why, for, as a rule, the public objects to anything which seems to violete common sense." which seems to violate common sense. I at last came to the conclusion that the secret is the same as that of the pursuing eye'-namely, an apparent motion in the picture, which lends an uncanny mystery to it. It is, of course, not a conclusion to increase the selfsatisfaction of the artist, who would like to see in the public interest some special recognition of his abilities. The trick is a favorite one with battle painters, who always have one of the Shelley may be an unknown quanity, the Homeric muse a stranger to
ty, the Homeric muse a stranger to
vertisers have worked the racket to prominent figures taking deadly aim a finish with foreshortened highway men pointing foreshortened revolvers, and foreshortened orators pointing forshortened indexes, and I see that one of the weekly illustrated papers has just worked the scheme into its cover. The trick, however, is rather looked on askance by art committees, and must be used with discretion if an artist does not wish to draw upon himself the charge of fakery. A few years ago a violent example of the foreshortening trick was worked through into a prominent Northern exhibition of paintings. It was a woman, with extended arm, pointing directly at the spectator, and the title, 'Conscience,' was one to work upon the imagination. Well, the picture simply swept the Cazins, and Homers, and Gabriel Maxes out of consideration, and was by long odds the popular success of the exhibit. One afternoon I was watching the crowd circling around, allowing itself to be pursued by its conscience, when an old Irish-man attracted general attention by trying to ram his head behind the pic-ture frame. I finally asked him what on earth he was up to, when he answered: 'Oi just want to see how thim clock wor-r-ks is set that makes the blamed thing turn."-New Orleans

Glass Used in Candy.

[From the Lancet.]

Times-Democrat.

The production of modern sweets is undoubtedly a fine art judging from the innumerable varieties made and the countless ways in vogue of making them attractive. At one time the most deplorable practice prevailed of employing such poisonous substances as chromium, lead, copper, or even mercury and arsenic, as coloring agents in sweets. The use of coloring agents in sweets. The use of such objectionable coloring agents became happily obsolete, and, speaking generally, modern confectionery is now pure. True, the coloring agent is often an aniline dye, but so great is the tinctorial power of such dyes that it is probable that several pounds of the sweets would contain at most a few grains of the dye, and then the dye may be perfectly harmless.

A somewhat unexpected and most objectionable method of manipulating sweets has just been brought to our sweets has just been brought to our notice. Sweets are made to glitter by means of splinters of glass, so that the sweet has the appearance of sparkling crystal sugar. We have in our laboratory at the time of writing, some specimens of even high-class confectionery, said to be of French make, which all contains a liberal sprinkling of glass splinters, When the sweet is dissolved in warm water the splinters tumble to the bottom of the fluid into a miniature heap of broken glass. The splinters present both sharp points and sharp edges which are eminently calculated to cause an injury to the walls of the digestive canal. It is difficult to imagine a more powerful mechanical irritant than jags of glass which might easily cause laceration and hemorrhage pair to smerting etches. might easily cause laceration and hemorrhage, not to mention other disturbances such as are set up by foreign bodies less jagged than glass in the alimentary canal.

The sweets to which we have referred were sent to up by

The sweets to which we have referred were sent to us by a correspondent with a request for analysis, and he relates that these sweets were partaken of by two little children, who shortly afterward suffered from severe abdominal pain, in the one case in the region of the appendix. The pain persisted for several days. The effect of sharp glass particles lodging in the appendix could, of course, be easily disastrous. Our analysis enables us to say most positively that these glittering particles are glass. They are quite unchanged in boiling water or in boiling acids, and melt into beads at a red heat. On analysis we obtained silica, lime, soda, and a little lead, which are the constituents of common glass. From their appearance in the sweets the flakes might easily be taken for gelatin or mica. The glass is probably prepared by crushing glass bubbles.

It is probable that the practice is adopted in order to compensate for the absence of any crystalline appearance in glucose which is now so much used

COLD IN THE HEAD CURED

In one night by applying to nose and throat Trask's Magnetic Ointment. 26 and 40 cents. At C. McCallum & Co. 21

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with this disease-many nucousciously. They may have a smarting sensation, charp, cutting paigs at times, weak organs, and all the symptoms of nervous debility—they have STRIC-TURE, Don't let doctors experiment on you by cuttings stretching at tearing you. This will not cure you, as it will return. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT absorbs the stricture dissue, hence removes the stricture permanently. It can pover return. No pain, mosuffering, no detention from business by our method. The sensual organs are strengthened, the gerved are invigorated, and the bliss of manheod returns,

Cures Guaranteed We treat and cure BLOOD POISON,
NERVOUS DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY,
STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, SEMINAL LOSSES, BLADDER and KIDNEY
DISEASES, CONSULTATION FREE,
BOOKS FREE, CHARGES MODER
ATE. If unable to call, write for a QUES
TION BLANK for HOME Treatment.

KENNEDY & KERGAN 148 Shelby St. Datrolt, Mich.

Fadeless

The strongest sunlight will not fade the brilliant colors which that home dye of highest quality yields, Maypole Soap. You can't wash the colors out. " No mess, no trouble" when

using it. It dyes to any tint. Maypole Soap Dyes.

Sold everywhere. 10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black. ~~~~~

Just One Word

There is an easy-toremember little word, which is very important when you are buying Rolled Oats. It is the name

To remember to always use it means that you get Rolled Oats which have a flavor like pop-corn, they are

PAN-DRIED

that's the reason why. Sold in bulk by all high class dealers.